(Lth YEAR.) THE (No. 2527.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1795.

ROME, *March* 24.

IT is now known that it was the intention of the French, before they were defeated by the Engliſh, to have effected a deſcent ſomewhere with their fleet, and not to have riſked an engagement. The wind was much in their favour, and it was impoſſible to force them to an engagement. All that the Engliſh could do, was to cut off two ſhips of their rear, and force them to an engagement, in which they were taken. It is ſaid, that there were more than 2000 men on board of thoſe two ſhips, both ſailors and ſoldiers, about 700 of whom were killed. The Tancred, a Neapolitan ſhip, and the Windſor Caſtle, handled the Sans Culottes ſo roughly, that ſhe was obliged to fly to Genoa, where ſhe arrived in a very ſhattered condition. The Courageux is now refitting.

Letters from Algiers mention, that the dey is inclined to make peace with the American ſtates, but inſiſts that they ſhall purchaſe it with two millions of dollars. The uſurper of Tripoli, Sidi Ali Bacha, who had laid ſiege to the caſtle of Tripoli for two months paſts, has been obliged, by the Tuniſian troops, to fly with his Turks and his moſt valuable effects, under the convoy of two Neapolitan frigates.

WESEL, *April* 2.

Emmerick is not yet evacuated by the French; but they go back more and more across the Rhine. The badly executed plan of a bridge at that place, is the reaſon that their march is ſo ſlow. From the other ſide of the Rhine we hear, that Jourdan's army is drawing daily further upwards towards Cologne, ſo that it is ſuppoſed that the campaign will begin on the Upper Rhine with ſome important events.

NAPLES, *April* 2.

We have received certain advices that the late naval expedition of the French was to land 6000 men at Obitella and Porto Ercole, two ſmall forts belonging to the kingdom of Naples, and ſituated between Tuſcany and Civita Vecchia. The garriſons are very weak, and the poſſeſſion of them would enable the French to penetrate to the heart of Italy, by the facility with which they might then march to Civita Vecchia, and even to Rome in leſs than three days.

Several furnaces for red hot balls were on board the French tranſports, and all ſorts of ammunition neceſſary for a bombardment and an aſſault. It is not difficult to predict what would have been the conſequence of their arrival, at a moment in which troubles had broken out at Rome, and an important conſpiracy had juſt been diſcovered at Naples.

From the frontiers of WESTPHALIA, April 8.

From Holland we have accounts, that the cities of Arnheim and Nimewegen have ſuffered amazingly; and that all kinds of proviſions are very ſcarce, becauſe the navigation with Amſterdam is open only eight days ſince. The city of Arnheim alone has already advanced 100,000 guilders towards the expences of the war. At Amſterdam is a garriſon of 5000 men, at Utrecht are 1500, at Nimewegen are 1000, and at Arnheim as many. Aſſignats are in great circulation in Holland, but their price is very low; they are at preſent at thirteen dayts, or 3¼ cent. for a livre.

BASLE, *April* 9.

Citizen Becher, ſecretary to the French embaſſy, has written the following letter, dated the ſixth inſtant, to the directory of the department of the Lower Rhine:—"Rejoice, dear citizens, peace, on the moſt honourable terms, is concluded between the French republic and Pruſſia. The ties of ancient friendſhip between two nations united by the ſame intereſts, are renewed, and they will be indiſſoluble, becauſe they are founded on juſtice, reciprocal commercial advantages, upon a policy which bids us unite our force againſt Auſtria and England, the only enemies whom the French have now to combat.

Vive la Republique.

MENTZ, *April* 10.

The French on the eighth attempted to erect a battery on the Chauſſee of Laubenheim, but the fire from the fortifications of the Iſle of Bleiau reduced them to the neceſſity of deſiſting from their attempt. No vigorous operations have lately taken place, either on the part of the beſiegers or beſieged.

FRANCFORT, *April* 12.

Letters have been received from Italy which mention, that the king of Sardinia has requeſted from the French repreſentatives at Nice, paſſports for an ambaſſador, who is to be ſent to Paris for the purpoſe of opening a negotiation for peace.

Theſe letters add, the Sardinian ambaſſador at Genoa has already had ſome conference with the French miniſter, Villars.

April 14. The magazines, deſtined for the French armies at Amiens, have been removed to Paris.

PARIS, *April* 3.

At this moment, when the convention have diſcovered themſelves firm, have purged themſelves, have filled their committee of government with men of probity and intelligence, who will give us a goverament, (the only object of the wiſhes of all good citizens,) the general opinion is in favour of the republic; and the people ſuffer with patience the momentary want of bread, and the exceſſive ſcarcity of every ſpecies of neceſſary ſubſiſtence.

Freron, by motion of order, pronounced a ſpeech, in which he proved, that the baniſhment of Billaud, Collot, and Barrere, ſuppreſſes, in fact, the puniſhment of death. He demands what tribunal can condemn to death, thoſe who have been only ſervants to thoſe whom the convention have baniſhed? He concluded by propoſing the ſuppreſſion of the puniſhment of death, againſt all the revolutionary criminals, except for emigration, military treaſon, correſpondence with exterior enemies, the counterfeiting of aſſignats, and the provocation of royalty.

By letters from Breſt, we find that the greateſt activity prevails in that port, in arming the ſhips of the line and frigates, deſtined for the Eaſt-Indies and St. Domingo. The diviſion for India, commanded by rear-admiral Kerjolen, will conſiſt of three ſhips of 74 guns, the Redoubtable, the Rights of Man, and the Watigno, with ſeveral frigates; the diviſion for St. Domingo, will conſiſt of four ſhips of the line, and ſeveral ſmaller veſſels.

DUBLIN, *April* 27.

An expreſs arrived in town, on Saturday morning, from the county of Leitrim, with intelligence that a revenue officer, accompanied by a magiſtrate and eleven police-men, went from Drumſna, on Thurſday laſt to ſeize and carry away a ſtill in that vicinity. After making the ſeizure, the officer, whoſe name was Burke, ordered the police men to deſtroy ſome pot-ale, which, while they were doing, he was importuned by a perſon who dreaded the conſequences, to retire as faſt as he could. Inſtead of attending to this counſel, he raſhly drew a piſtol and ſhot the man. The mob, then exaſperated, ſet fire to the houſe where the policemen were deſtroying the pot-ale, and killed them as they ruſhed out. Burke ran off, but was purſued and overtaken in a bog, where he threw himſelf on his knees, and entreated time to ſay the Lord's prayer, which was granted to him by his purſuers, who immediately afterwards put him to death. The mob then went to Drumſna, where they ſurrounded a houſe in which a magiſtrate, who was a tythe farmer, lodged, whom they alſo murdered.

In the neighbourhood of Thirſk, Ripon, &c. very ſerious apprehenſions are entertained of a riot, on account of the enormous prices of all ſorts of proviſions, particularly flour and potatoes. At Manchester, ſoldiers with the utmoſt difficulty are reſtrained from committing acts of exceſſive outrage and depredation. Is it not ſomewhat of ill omen, that the very body upon which all regular governments depend for their ſupport (I had almoſt ſaid exiſtence) ſhould thus be the firſt to commit thoſe exceſſes, a tendency which has been libelouſly aſcribed by miniſters, to that loyal community, which yet patiently endures the accumulating load of inſult, injury and oppreſſion, which a venal and proſligate adminiſtration daily and wantonly impoſe upon them? It ſhould ſeem as though miniſters really wiſhed to plunge theſe kingdoms into that ſtate which they have falſely hitherto pretended to be the object of their alarm. I obſerve that many of the regiments moſt prone to inſurrection, are diſtinguiſhed by the appellation loyal. Pray does the war-office mean to ridicule loyalty?

LONDON, *April* 30.

Reports were yeſterday in a very general circulation, that the court of Spain had actually concluded a treaty of peace with the French republic. Although we ſhall not be ſurpriſed to hear of ſuch an event, yet we do not believe it has yet taken place. The laſt diſpatches from Madrid are dated as late as the 16th inſtant, at which time it was perfectly well known that a negotiation for peace was on foot, but not in that ſtate of forwardneſs, as to make us ſuppoſe that any news of ſuch an event could yet be received in London.

It was obſerved in the houſe of peers on Monday, that the duke of Portland was much agitated when earl Fitzwilliam gave notice of his wiſh to bring forward the circumſtances of his late recal.—We are ſorry to ſay, that his grace went home ill; and he has ſince been ſo much indiſpoſed as to be obliged to call in the aſſiſtance of Dr. Warren.

We learn from Oſtend, that a ſquadron of French frigates had arrived on the coaſt of Maritime Flanders, in order to protect commerce in that quarter, and to chaſe the Engliſh who may come to interrupt the arrival of proviſions in the ports of Dunkirk, Boulogne, Calais, &c.

By virtue of a reſolution of the repreſentatives of the people, all the workmen, artiſts, literary men, bankers, agriculturiſts, merchants, &c. who expatriated themſelves during the reign of Robeſpierre, are now permitted to return.

May 2. By the proceedings of the French convention from the 16th to the 25th of April, the ſitting of the 23d only excepted, our readers will ſee that tranquillity is reſtored in Paris and its vicinity; and that by the arrival of ſupplies from foreign parts, the ſcarcity of corn is beginning to be diminiſhed.

By accounts from Toulon, Marſeilles and Aix, the ſpirit of commotion which has ſo long agitated the South of France, appears at length to be ſuppreſſed.

The report of the committee of public ſafety on the 20th, may be conſidered as proof, either that negotiation with Spain has not been entered into, or that it has failed of ſucceſs, and that the war is to be proſecuted by the republic with redoubled vigour. The proclamation to the inhabitants of the province of Guipuſcoa, if ſtrictly adhered to, will, perhaps, contribute as much to the further progreſs of the French, as the force of their arms.

While our miniſters are making the inſtability of the French government a pretext for perſevering in a diſaſtrous ſyſtem, which has now no poſſible object but the preſervation of their places, the king of Sweden with the wiſdom that has directed his councils ſince the commencement of this calamitous war, feels no difficulty in ſending baron Stael, as his ambaſſador extraordinary to the republic, with credentials conceived in as ſtrong and warm terms of amity and confidence, as if Louis XVI, were ſtill upon the throne.

Even the powers of Germany have learned ſo much moderation from misfortune, as to exchange the Clubiſts of Mentz, as they were formerly called in deriſion, as priſoners of war.

On the 20th April, peace was ſigned at Rennes with the chiefs of the Chouans, who ſubmit to the laws of the republic one and indiviſible, and engage never more to bear arms againſt it.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 11.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the Richmond, informs, that a report prevailed at Briſtol, previous to his leaving it, that a ſecond engagement happened between the French and Britiſh fleets in the Mediterranean, in which the Britannia, the Britiſh admiral's ſhip, was ſunk, but the particulars had not tranſpired —alſo, a report of the French fleet, conſiſting of 25 ſail of the line, being in the Engliſh Channel. This laſt intelligence was not generally credited.

Accounts are ſaid to have been brought by the Richmond, that the French fleet have been re-inforced by eight ſail of the line from Breſt, and that they had blocked up the Britiſh fleet at Spezzia.

The Sun, of May 5, ſays, "We are happy in being enabled, from good authority, to ſtate, that an account was laſt night received by government, of the taking of the Cape of Good Hope, by ſome Britiſh forces, ſuppoſed to have been ſent from India for that purpoſe."

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 18.

TREATY OF PEACE,

BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

April 15.

Reubel in the name of the committee of public ſecurity, preſents and ſubmits for the ratification of the national convention, the treaty of peace, ſigned the 5th of April, by the plenipotentiaries of the king of Pruſſia, and thoſe of the French republic, at Baſle in Switzerland. That treaty was ratified by an unanimous voice, amidſt the warmeſt plaudits. It is as follows:

The French republic and his majeſty the king of Pruſſia, equally deſirous to put an end to the war which diſunites them, by a ſtanding and ſolid peace between the two nations, have appointed for their plenipotentiaries, viz.

The French republic—citizen Barthelemy, her envoy in Switzerland.—And

The king of Pruſſia, his miniſter of ſtate, of war, and the cabinet; Charles Auguſtus, baron of Hardenberg, chevalier of the royal orders of the red eagle, of the white eagle, and of Saint Staniſlaus—After having

exchanged their full powers, have resolved the following articles:——

Art. 1st. There shall be peace, friendship, and good understanding, between the French republic and the king of Prussia, considered as such, and in his quality of elector of Brandenberg, and co-state of the Germanic empire.

2d. In consequence of which, all hostilities between the two contracting powers shall cease, from the ratification of the present treaty; and neither shall be allowed, from that time, to furnish against the other, in whatever quality and title it may be, any assistance or contribution either in men, horses, provisions, money, ammunition, or any thing else.

3d. Neither of the contracting powers shall be allowed to grant a passage through their territory, to troops, that are enemies to the other.

4th. The troops of the French republic shall quit, within fifteen days after the ratification of the present treaty, the territory of the Prussian states, which they may occupy upon the right side of the Rhine.

The contributions, deliveries, furniture, and pretensions of war, shall entirely cease fifteen days after the signing of this treaty.

All the arrearages owed at that time, as well the bills and bonds given or made on that respect, shall be of no effect. Every thing taken or received after the said date, shall immediately be restored, or paid for in ready money.

5th. The troops of the French republic shall continue keeping that part of the Prussian states situated on the left banks of the Rhine. Every definitive arrangement, with respect to those provinces, shall be put off to a general pacification between France and the Germanic empire.

6th. Until a treaty of commerce shall take place between the contracting powers, all the commercial communications and relations shall be re-established between France and the Prussian states on the same footing they were before the present war.

7th. The dispositions of the 6th article cannot prove effectual, but as much as the liberty of commerce should be restored throughout the north of Germany. Both of the contracting powers shall take such measures as will tend to remove the scene of war far from each of them.

8th. It shall be granted to individuals of both nations, the replevy of the effects, rents, and estates of any kind that may be detained, seized, or confiscated, on account of the war, which has subsisted between France and Prussia, shall be granted to individuals of both nations, and speedy justice shall also be granted for what concerns the claims of individuals, in both states of the contracting powers.

9th. All prisoners taken on both sides, from the commencement of the war, without any respect to difference of number and rank, including the Prussian seamen and sailors, taken on board of ships, whether they are Prussians or of other nations, as well as those detained on both sides on account of the war, shall be given up or restored, within two months at farthest: And after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, no claim whatever shall be made against the prisoners, however the private debts contracted during their captivity shall be paid. The sick and wounded shall be treated in the same manner immediately after their recovery.

Commissaries shall be immediately appointed on both sides, in order to proceed to the execution of the present articles.

10th. The prisoners of the Saxon Mentz, Palatine, and Hessian Cohorts, (both of Hesse-Cassel and Darmstadt) who served in the armies of the king of Prussia, are to be observed in the above mentioned exchange.

11th. The French republic shall receive favourably the kind offices of the king of Prussia, in behalf of the princes and states of the Germanic empire, who wish to enter directly into a negotiation with her, and who for this purpose have, or shall yet demand the mediation of the king.

12th. The French republic, in order to give to the king of Prussia, the first instance of its desire of concuring to the restoration of those ancient bonds of friendship, which have subsisted between the two nations does agree, not to treat as the countries of an enemy, within three months after the ratification of this treaty, those of the princes, or states of the aforesaid empire, which are situated on the right side of the Rhine, in behalf of whom the king shall interest himself.

13th. The present treaty shall not receive its full effect, until after the ratification of the contracting parties, and the ratification shall be exchanged in this city of Basle, within one month from this day, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, we the subscribers, ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic, and his majesty the king of Prussia, in virtue of our full powers, have signed the present treaty of peace and friendship, and have thereto affixed our respective seals. Done at Basle, the 16th of the month Germinal, 3d year of the French republic, (April 5, 1795.)

(Signed) FRANCIS BARTHELEMY,
CHARLES AUGUST, Baron of Hardenberg.

The national convention, after having heard the report of its committee of public safety, confirms and ratifies the treaty of peace, passed on the 16th of this present month, Germinal, between citizen Francis Barthelemy, ambassador of the French republic, to the Helvetic Cantons, founded on the powers of the committee of public safety, and Charles Augustus, baron of Hardenberg, minister plenipotentiary of the king of Prussia.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The MEDDLER, No. XIV.

Jamque opus exegi. OVID.
The work is finished.

WHEN the Meddler was first projected, it was the intention of the author to have continued it to a considerable length: but this design has unfortunately been frustrated by the intervention of circumstances, which no precaution could foresee, nor vigilance avert. For this reason he finds himself necessitated to leave it off thus suddenly. Had it been known to him, that this would have been the event, he would never have undertaken a work, which he would be soon to abandon; at a time when he could scarcely be said to have perfectly entered on it, having produced but fourteen essays since the first publication.

As this may be the the last time I shall ever address my readers in the character of the Meddler, it is enjoined by the rules which ceremony imposes on every author, and suggested by the voluntary impulse of the heart, to take my last farewel, before the scene closes between the public and myself for ever. It is but barely the tribute of gratitude, here to make acknowledgements for the reception my productions have met with, and it is only the language of the heart, when I declare that it is with sorrow and regret, I relinquish a work which it had been my greatest pride and pleasure to have continued.

Nothing can be more disagreeable to any disinterested person, than to be forced to listen to the impertinence of egotism; and nothing can be more distressing to one of any modesty than to be constrained, by the necessity of the occasion, to speak of himself, and discourse on his own conduct. Here, it is hoped, I may be pardoned, if I should say some few things on the tenor and design of this work, for if egotism is ever allowable, it must be in such a case as the present, where an author must inform the public of the goodness of his design, though it is not in his power to say as much of the performance; he may here be allowed to shew that what induced him to publish, was not a vain expectation of applause, or ambition of excelling, (for the greatest presumption could not hope for that,) but far humbler motives, a desire only to confer some little degree of instruction and amusement.

Essays on subjects, moral or literary, have always been thought to be the best vehicle for improvement. Not being too long, they never suffer the judgment to tire in the perusal, and being given in a pleasing dress, they take a deeper hold on the fancy, and arrest the attention. It struck me that a periodical paper of this kind was long wanted. I waited in hopes of such a performance from an abler hand. None, however, appearing induced me to attempt it, though a task which would baffle the exertion of far greater abilities. Conscious of the impossibility of pleasing every taste, and of the folly of a writer to pretend to it, I have endeavoured, if not to amuse and entertain, at least to profit and instruct. Though these essays may not be gilded with the charms of novelty, yet I hope they contain some good lessons of morality and wholesome truths.

Of all the letters which have been published in this paper, but two are real; one in No. 7, the other in No. 12, signed Benevolus. Three have been received, and not published. It seems a duty now to inform the authors, why they were not inserted. The letter from Theophilus on religion does honour both to the head and heart of the author; but being of too grave a cast, which would prove not very acceptable to the generality of readers, it was not thought proper to publish it. Another from Agricola ran into a contrary fault. The letter from Clarissa, in reply to my observations on scandal, came too late.

Perhaps it may now be expected that I should discover myself to my readers; but circumstances conspire to prevent my emerging from that concealment in which I have hitherto remained, in spite of the guesses of the inquisitive, the talkative, and the knowing, conscious that I have never made use of it to

"Give virtue scandal, innocence a fear,
Or from the meek-ey'd virgin steal a tear."

X——.

By virtue of a decree in Chancery, and by authority of the same, will be SOLD, on Saturday the 4th day of July, 12 o'clock at noon, on the premises,

THAT HOUSE and GARDEN on the Church circle, known by and being part of Lot No. 50, the property of ELIE VALLETTE, and now occupied by Mr. JOHN GASSAWAY. Half of the purchase money, with interest, will be required of the purchaser within one year, and the residue, with interest, at the end of two years. Bond with approved security will be required.

RICHARD OWEN, Trustee.

Annapolis, June 15, 1795. 1

WANTED,

As a MILLER,

A MAN who understands his business, and can come well recommended. Apply to the subscriber, living on the Head of South river.

JACOB WATERS.

June 16, 1795. 1

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. VACHEL DORSEY, of JOHN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those who have claims are desired to bring them in, legally attested, that they may settled, by

LUKE POOL, Administrator,
ANNE DORSEY, Administratrix.

June 17, 1795.

On Monday the 29th day of June, 1795, will be OFFERED, at PUBLIC SALE, for CASH only at the late dwelling of Mr. SAMUEL LANE, deceased,

TWO likely GIRLS, one a mulatto, both about sixteen years of age, who have been accustomed to house work, and are esteemed extremely valuable; also three horses, late the property of SAMUEL LANE, executed for taxes, officers fees, &c.

HENRY HUNTT, Late sheriff of Calvert county.

1

The following PROPERTY is offered for SALE.

ALL that LOT of GROUND, with the improvements thereon, in Charles-town, commonly called Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, lying on the water; the buildings on this lot consist of a large wooden house, having at one end two rooms completely fitted for a retail store, and at the other end two handsome well finished rooms, beside a large counting-room and lodging-room for clerks; this building, above, is finished entirely for the reception and storage of dry goods, with stone cellars under the whole, and a piazza the length of the house, in good repair. On this lot there is also a large two story wooden dwelling house, with four large rooms, having fire-places to each, and a stone cellar and kitchen, the extent of this building; also, a good stable, with carriage house, salt room, and grain room, and a small enclosed garden. This property is calculated for a merchant, and is situated in a most desirable part of Maryland for retailing merchandise, and for purchasing tobacco, wheat, rye, and Indian corn.

A TRACT of LAND, in Charles county, adjoining the lands of the late major SINNETT, and JOHN MUSCHETT, Esquire, containing about 500 acres, within three or four miles of the town of Port-Tobacco, lying level, and having the advantage of nearly four hundred acres in valuable wood.

A TRACT of LAND, called *Head Quarters*, lying in Anne-Arundel and Baltimore counties, on the main road leading from Annapolis and Baltimore to Frederick-town, and about five miles from Hobbs's tavern, containing 845 acres of good farming land, entirely in wood, on this tract of land there may be easily made from sixty to eighty acres of capital meadow ground.

Also, TEN unimproved LOTS of ground, in Frederick town, Frederick county, containing, each, three quarters of an acre, being part of the original survey of the said town.

The whole or any part of this property will be sold on a credit to suit the purchaser, by his securing the principal, and paying the interest annually. For terms apply to *Mr. Humphrey Barnes*, in Port-Tobacco, or to

JOHN H. STONE.

1

Annapolis, June 15, 1795.

In CHANCERY, May 22, 1795.

Frederick Berger,
vs.
Henry Shaver, and others.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for vesting a complete legal title in the complainant to a tract of land called CUT-KNEE, 75 acres, in Frederick county, which Henry Shaver, deceased, father of Henry Shaver the defendant, heretofore contracted to convey unto the complainant in fee; the complainant states, and so it appears from affidavit, that the said defendant hath removed from and is out of the state; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least six weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, before the first day of August next, to the intent, that the said Henry Shaver may have notice of his the said Bergers application to this court, and may be warned to appear here on or before the first Tuesday of August next, to shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not be passed agreeably to the prayer of the said bill.

Test, SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

1

COMMITTED to my custody, the 12th instant, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of DAVID, who says he belongs to CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON, Esq; of Baltimore county; the said negro is about five feet three inches high, and appears to be about twenty years of age; had on an osnabrig shirt, and check trousers. The proprietor is requested to take him away and pay charges, or he will be sold, for the gaol fees, as the law directs.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, Sheriff of Calvert county.

June 14, 1795. 1

THE subscriber, acting executor of WILLIAM MORRIS, sen. late of Charles county, requests all persons who have any claims against his estate to bring them forward, properly authenticated, for payment, for which money from the assets is ready in his hands; this is necessary to be speedily done to prevent him future trouble with the residuary legatees, who are pressing him for a division of what is in his hands.

JAMES MORRISS.

4X

Charles county, May 27, 1795.

To be SOLD, for READY CASH, by the representatives of JOSHUA GRAVES, deceased, on the 2nd instant, at Mr. WALKER's Tavern, on the Head of Saint Clement's bay, in Saint-Mary's county,

SUNDRY NEGROES, consisting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN.

June 1, 1795. 2

THE ſubſcriber having ceaſed to repreſent the Adjutant-General, Henry Carbery, Eſquire, at this place, thinks it neceſſary to give public notice thereof, leſt the returns of militia and communications relative thereto ſhould continue to be addreſſed to him. He takes this occaſion reſpectfully to requeſt that thoſe field-officers, and others, who have undertaken to receive the fees due to him, as clerk of the council, for iſſuing militia commiſſions, would avail themſelves of the earlieſt meetings of their corps to collect what remains unpaid. He would not be underſtood to complain of delay, on the contrary, he acknowledges himſelf under great obligations for the attention which has been paid to him in this particular, and does not ſuppoſe that any thing but the ſmallneſs of the fee has occaſioned delay in any one inſtance. The fee is one quarter of a dollar, payable on all commiſſions *accepted*, whether original ones or iſſued in caſes of promotion.

JOHN KILTY.

Annapolis, June 8, 1795. 2

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on FRIDAY the 17th of July, for READY MONEY, at the houſe of DANIEL BUSY, near the mouth of Fiſhing creek, in Anne-Arundel county,

ALL the perſonal property of CHARLES BUSY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, conſiſting of two negro girls, horſes, cattle, hogs, houſehold furniture, and ſome plantation utenſils. Thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to exhibit them, on or before the day of ſale. The ſale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

HENRY BUSY, }
DANIEL BUSY, } Adminiſtrators.

June 9, 1795. 2

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near Elk-Ridge Landing, in Anne-Arundel county, a negro man named TOM, about twenty-ſix years of age, a ſtout ſtrong built fellow, ſix feet high, of a dark yelloviſh complexion, flat noſe, wide mouth, large teeth, and walks very clumſily; he has lately taken up the name of TOM TOOGOOD, and has petitioned the general court for freedom. At May term laſt his attorney, Gabriel Duvall, Eſquire, ordered him home, informing him that nothing could be done at that court reſpecting his petition, but the ſaid negro TOM hath not yet returned; he had on when he went from home an oſnabrig ſhirt, black and white country cloth jacket, white kerſey breeches, white yarn ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid negro and brings him home, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES WALKER.

June 9th, 1795. 2

THERE is at the plantation of doctor MICHAEL PUE, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a dark bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, four or five years old, ſhod before, and has a narrow blaze down his forehead. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2

In CHANCERY, May 14, 1795.

ON application to the Chancellor by a petition, in writing, of WILLIAM BRAWNER, junior, an inſolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to ſaid act, to deliver up, to the uſe of his creditors, all his property, real, perſonal, and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, and a liſt of his creditors, and a ſchedule of his property, ſo far as he can aſcertain, on oath, being annexed to the ſaid petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid William Brawner, appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, on the twenty-ſixth of June next, for the purpoſe of taking, in the preſence of ſuch of his creditors, as ſhall attend in perſon, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by ſaid act preſcribed for delivering up his property as aforeſaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors, of his application aforeſaid, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, at any time before the 30th inſtant, and continued therein three weeks ſucceſſively.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
4X Reg. Cur. Can.

ALL perſons who have any claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN HAMMOND, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them for payment by the firſt of September next, as the ſubſcriber intends to ſettle up the eſtate at that period, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

WILLIAM HAMMOND, Adminiſtrator.

Annapolis, May, 1795. 4

A CAUTION.

WHEREAS colonel JOSEPH WILKINSON, of Calvert county, on or about the firſt of January laſt, paſſed his bond to JOHN WEEMS, of the ſaid county, to ſecure a certain ſum of money therein mentioned, which, if recovered, I ſhall eventually be accountable for. Now this is to caution all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid bond or being concerned therewith, as it is unfounded in equity and will not be paid.

3X THOMAS H. EGAN.

Calvert county, May 28, 1795.

For PRIVATE SALE.

THE ſubſcriber will diſpoſe of, at PRIVATE SALE, his dwelling PLANTATION, lying on Weſt River, about twelve miles below the city of Annapolis, containing five hundred and nineteen acres of VALUABLE LAND, well adapted to farming and planting, has a very great proportion of woodland and valuable meadow, there are fifteen acres now in timothy, and thirty more may be made at a very ſmall expence. The ſituation of the dwelling-houſe commands an extenſive view of the bay, &c. and ſituated in a neighbourhood of ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable characters in Maryland. The improvements are all built within four years, conſiſting of a two ſtory framed dwelling-houſe, well finiſhed and painted inſide and out, a kitchen and ſtore-room at each end, conveniently conſtructed, milk houſe, ſmoke houſe, poultry houſes, corn houſe, ſeveral negro quarters, ſtable, four tobacco houſes, and a decent overſeers houſe, conveniently conſtructed for a genteel family, a cow-houſe, &c. all in good order. The purchaſer may alſo be accommodated with a large ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, and ſome valuable well broke mules, with every neceſſary plantation utenſil, there are ſeveral ſmall apple orchards, with a variety of young fruit trees of every kind; a great many other conveniences might be enumerated on ſaid land, but as its preſumed any perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the premiſes, any further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, more than the terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of December.

EDWARD HALL.

N. B. A ſet of orderly SLAVES will be SOLD for a term of years, on ſaid land.

Weſt-River, June 7, 1795. 2

THE members of the Society of the CINCINNATI are earneſtly requeſted to meet at Mr. WHARFE's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the fourth day of July next, as buſineſs of importance to the ſociety requires their attendance.

By order,

ROBERT DENNY, Secretary.

Annapolis, June 4, 1795. 2

WILLIAM CATON,

Has for SALE,

At his Grocery and Dry Goods Store,

The following ARTICLES, viz.

SPIRIT; Weſt-India and New-England rum; gin; whiſkey; peach brandy; French ditto; cherry bounce; molaſſes; brown, lump, and loaf ſugars; hyſon, congo, ſouchong, green, and bohea teas; ſoap; mould and dipped candles; barley; rice; ſtarch; ſalt; James river and pig-tail tobacco; ſnuff; nutmegs; fig and Indigo blue; coffee; ſallad, boiled, and raw oil; lampblack; white and red lead; copperas; pork; herrings; ſhad; mackrel; ſalmon; hogs lard; butter; cheeſe; powder and ſhot; hoes; ſpades; ſheep ſhears; frying pans; flat irons; grid-irons; nails; tea-kettles; padlocks; trunk locks; hinges; trunk handles; coffee-mills; knives and forks of different kinds; razors; ſciſſars; penknives; powder knives; hones; curry-combs; horſe, ſhaving, ſweeping, ſcrubbing, painting, ſhoe, tooth, and buckle bruſhes; waiters of different ſizes; trace ropes; bed-cords; leading lines; glue; figs; raiſins; tamarinds; jar raiſins; allſpice; pepper; almonds; flour; Spaniſh and American ſegars, and boxes for the ſame; pipes; ſifters; wool and cotton cards; playing ditto; candleſticks of different kinds; ſnuffers; white metal ſpoons; braſs cocks; chocolate; Cayenne pepper; muſtard; Stoughton's bitters; a large aſſortment of ſtone, queen's, and wooden ware; hollow and window glaſs; men and women's leather and ſtuff ſhoes; India china of different kinds; ſaddle-bag locks; twine; white rope; ſnuff, tobacco, and ſhaving boxes; combs of all kinds; walking canes; cow-hides; writing, and flowered paper; tea caniſters of different patterns; large dreſſing caſes of different kinds; hard and ſoft pomatum; court-plaſter; neck bolſters; tooth powder; lip ſalve; hair powder; ſwan down and ſilk puffs; waſh balls; perfumes of all kinds; milk of roſes; watch chains, keys and ſeals, aſſorted; ſealing wax; wafers; lead pencils; the beſt lavender water; ſilk purſes; red bark; looking glaſſes of different kinds; white linen; oſnabrigs; Ruſſia ſheeting; ſtriped holland; brown fuſtian; calicoes; handkerchiefs; cotton ſtockings, ribbed and plain; ſhawls; ſilk; thread; fans; ladies and gentlemen's gloves of different kinds; hats; needles; pins; ſtick blacking; hat and band boxes; all kinds of trunks; razor ſtrops; elaſtic razor ſtrops; tin coffee pots; glaſs goblets and ſugar diſhes; which he will ſell very low for caſh.

The ſaid Caton, actuated by a due regard to the ſacred principles of gratitude, tenders his grateful thanks for that liberal patronage which a generous and indulgent public has afforded him, and he flatters himſelf, that, while his mind is animated by a lively ſenſe of preceding favours, his future conduct will entitle him to the claim of univerſal approbation. 2

WHEREAS the PARTNERSHIP of ROBERT and LEWIS DUVALL was diſſolved on the thirty-firſt day of January laſt, all perſons indebted to the concern are reſpectfully requeſted to call upon the ſubſcriber (who has full power to ſettle with them) and pay up their reſpective balances; neceſſity requires that the buſineſs of the concern ſhould be immediately finally cloſed, it is therefore earneſtly requeſted that ſtrict regard may be paid to this notice, otherwiſe abſolute neceſſity will compel me to have proceſs iſſued againſt every one who does not regard it.

ROBERT DUVALL.

June 10, 1795. 2

In CHANCERY, June 8, 1795.

Leonard Streight, againſt David Morgan. } THE complainant, LEONARD STREIGHT, applies for a decree for recording an indenture executed by DAVID MORGAN, on the 29th day of July, 1791, for conveying unto him, the ſaid Streight, and his heirs, a half lot of ground in Elizabeth-town, Waſhington county, diſtinguiſhed by No. 209, and adjoining the alley 41 feet in breadth, and 240 feet in length; he ſtates, that the ſaid Morgan, at the time of executing the deed, was not, and has never ſince been, a reſident of the ſtate of Maryland; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted, at leaſt three weeks ſucceſſively, in the Maryland Gazette, before the 17th day of July next, to the end, that the defendant David Morgan, or his heirs, or legal repreſentatives, or any other perſon who may conceive himſelf intereſted, may have notice of the application aforeſaid, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the firſt Tueſday in September next, to ſhew cauſe, if any there be, wherefore a decree ſhould not be paſſed as prayed.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
2 Reg. Cur. Can.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office at Port-Tobacco, which will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the firſt day of September next.

MR. Rd. O. Brook, Baker Brook, Nicholas Blacklock, Charles county; Thos. B. Clements, Miſs Polly Clements, Alexd. Cawood, C. C. Clement Hutchings, to the care of Benj. Macat, Holland Point, Calvert county; Jailor of Charles county, Hezekiah Johnſon (2), Archd. Johnſon, Joel Munſon, teacher of vocal muſic, John B. Neale, on board the ſloop Fanny, Nanjemoy, capt. John Sewart, to the care of Mr. Ferguſon, Port-Tobacco, Willm. M. Wilkerſon, Buckler Whitter, Port-Tobacco.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.

June 2, 1795. 2

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

SUPPOSED to be loſt, about the 13th May laſt, in Annapolis, or between ſaid city and my houſe, a black leather POCKET BOOK, containing a number of papers, amongſt which an inventory of the eſtate of ELIZABETH BASIL, deceaſed, with ſeveral receipts, accounts, &c. reſpecting ſaid eſtate, and other papers that are of no uſe to any one but the owner. Any perſon delivering ſaid pocket book, and the contents, to the printers hereof, or the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward. 2

CHARLES STEWART, of CHARLES.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the Head of Severn, on Tueſday the 2d of June, a negro man named TOBY, of a black complexion, thirty years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, he is a ſtout boney fellow, has loſt one of his eyes, and it is very much blood ſhotted; he is knockkneed, and has a large flat foot; this fellow has lately had the ſmall-pox by inoculation, and is much ſcarified about the feet and hands with it; had on when he went away a tolerable good ſearnothing coat, only ripped in the ſleaves, coarſe oſnabrig ſhirt, an indifferent pair kerſey breeches, he has money with him, and it is likely will ſoon alter his dreſs. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the diſtance exceeds thirty miles, the above reward, and all reaſonable expences, if brought home,

6w 2 BENJAMIN BROWN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned taking off the above negro at their peril.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Annapolis, on the 24th of May, a negro man named WILLIS BOWZER, about thirty-four years of age, a full faced well looking fellow, who had the ſmall-pox in March laſt, and is much marked with it, he is very remarkable about the ancles and feet, his ancles look as if they had been hurt, they turn in and look ſwelled with knots on them, his feet are flat, or rather a round inſtead of a hollow; he is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a flat noſe, and is a ſmooth ſpoken fellow; he appears to be religious, and I ſuppoſe will endeavour to paſs for a free man, as he has money and a variety of cloaths. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a REWARD of FORTY DOLLARS. 2

JOHN STEUART.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid carrying away, or in anywiſe harbouring, entertaining or employing the ſaid negro at their peril.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we, the ſubſcribers, intend making application to Prince-George's county court, at next September term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land called LITTLE DEAN, lying and being in ſaid county, under an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

4X THOMAS COLE,
JOHN COLE.

Prince-George's county, February 10, 1795.

An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office. 4

An ACT for altering the twenty third article of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and ſuch parts of the twenty-fifth and twenty-ſixth articles of the ſame as reſpect the time of chooſing the governor and the council to the governor.

WHEREAS it will greatly conduce to the promotion of public convenience, that the annual conſtitutional ſeſſion of the legiſlature ſhould commence on the third Monday in December inſtead of the firſt Monday in November,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the time of holding the annual ſeſſion of the legiſlature, fixed by the conſtitution and form of government on the firſt Monday in November, ſhall, after the confirmation of this act, be changed to the third Monday in December in each year, and the firſt ſeſſion under and by virtue of the alteration contemplated by this act ſhall be and commence on the third Monday in December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix.

III. *And be it enacted,* That after the meeting of the general aſſembly of Maryland in virtue of this act, the governor of this ſtate ſhall from thenceforth be elected annually on the Monday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof, and that the council to the governor ſhall be appointed and elected annually on the Tueſday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof; and the ſaid governor and council, who ſhall have been elected and appointed next preceding the commencement of this act, ſhall continue to act as ſuch, and be veſted with all the powers and authority given to them reſpectively by the conſtitution, until the appointment of a governor and council in virtue and purſuance hereof.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That this act ſhall be publiſhed for the conſideration of the people at leaſt three months previous to the next election of delegates, and if confirmed by the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion which ſhall enſue the ſaid general election, then this act, and the regulations herein contained, ſhall be taken and received as part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and every thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary is and ſhall be hereby repealed.

An ACT to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government which prevent perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the legiſlature, electors of the ſenate, or to hold offices of profit and truſt.

BE *it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That every perſon being a member of either of the religious ſects or ſocieties called Quakers, menoniſts, Tunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, and who ſhall be conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath on any occaſion, being otherwiſe qualified and duly elected a ſenator, delegate, or elector of the ſenate, or being otherwiſe qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or truſt, on making affirmation inſtead of taking the ſeveral oaths appointed by the conſtitution and form of government, and the ſeveral acts of aſſembly of this ſtate now in force, or that hereafter may be made, ſuch perſon may hold and exerciſe any office of profit or truſt to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by ſuch affirmation, qualify himſelf to take a ſeat in the legiſlature, and to act therein as a member of the ſame in all caſes whatever, or to be an elector of the ſenate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purpoſes whatever, as perſons are now competent and qualified to act who are not conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking ſuch oaths.

II. *And be it enacted,* That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the ſeveral clauſes and ſections of the conſtitution and form of government contrary to the proviſions of this act, ſo far as they reſpect either of the ſects or ſocieties aforeſaid, ſhall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

An ACT to repeal the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government.

WHEREAS the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government has been conſidered by ſome as inconſiſtent with the thirtieth ſection of the declaration of rights, and great inconvenience and injury to the public and individuals may reſult from officers of government being removeable only for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law;

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the ſaid fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government be repealed, and any officer mentioned in the ſame fortieth ſection ſhall be removed for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor, upon the addreſs of the general aſſembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each houſe concur in ſuch addreſs.

III. This act to take place on its being confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government.

An ACT concerning the juriſdiction of the general court.

WHEREAS it is declared by the bill of rights, that the trials of facts where they ariſe is one of the greateſt ſecurities of the lives, liberties, and eſtate of the people: And whereas the deciſion of cauſes in the general court, without very great delay and expence, is impracticable; therefore,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That from and after the end of this ſeſſion of aſſembly, all actions or ſuits at law whatſoever ſhall be commenced, proſecuted, and carried on to final judgment, in the reſpective county courts of the counties wherein the defendant or defendants may reſide, and not elſewhere, and the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have full power and authority to hear and determine all ſuch ſuits and actions.

III. *Provided nevertheleſs,* That nothing contained in this act ſhall be conſtrued to abridge or limit, in any manner whatever, the juriſdiction, authority and powers, of the juſtices of the peace, as eſtabliſhed by the laws of this ſtate.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That in all ſuits or actions at law hereafter to be commenced or inſtituted in the county courts of this ſtate, the juſtices of the ſeveral county courts, upon ſuggeſtion ſupported by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory proof, that any ſuit or action cannot be fairly or impartially tried in ſuch county, ſhall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in ſuch ſuit or ſuits to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch ſuit had been originally inſtituted therein; provided nevertheleſs, that ſuch ſuggeſtion be made during the term next after, or in which the iſſue ſhall or may be joined in ſaid ſuit or action.

V. *And be it enacted,* That any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of any county court in any civil ſuit or action, or any proſecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine or damages, ſhall have full power and right to appeal from ſuch judgement or determination to the general court; provided, that no ſuch appeal ſhall ſtay execution of a judgment againſt any defendant or defendants, unleſs bond and ſecurity be given as preſcribed by the act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province, paſſed at a ſeſſion of aſſembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis the twenty-ſeventh day of October, in the year ſeventeen hundred and thirteen.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That if any treſpaſs ſhall be committed on any real property within this ſtate, and the perſon or perſons committing the ſame ſhall remove from the county where ſuch property may be, or cannot be found in ſuch county, ſuch treſpaſſer may be ſued in any county where he or ſhe may be found.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any ſuch action of treſpaſs, ſhall move the court in which ſuch action is brought for a warrant of reſurvey, to locate the lands on which ſuch treſpaſs was committed, it ſhall and may be lawful for the court to iſſue ſuch warrant to the ſurveyor and ſheriff of the county where ſuch land lies.

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That all warrants, proceſs and ſubpœnas, iſſued out of any county court of this ſtate, directed to the ſheriff, or coroner or ſurveyor, of any other county, ſhall be executed in the ſame manner as warrants, proceſs or ſubpœnas, which have heretofore iſſued out of the general court of this ſtate, and every juriſdiction or power incident thereto, and which hath or might have been exerciſed by the general court, or any of the officers of the ſame, ſhall and may be exerciſed by the reſpective county courts of this ſtate, and the officers thereof.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall think proper to iſſue proceſs againſt any bail which have heretofore been taken in any action depending in the general court, or againſt the executors or adminiſtrators of ſuch bail, the clerk of the ſaid court, upon application of the ſaid plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his, her or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the county court in which the ſaid bail, or his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall reſide, an exemplification of the record of the proceedings of ſuch court, upon which all ſuch proceſs and proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if ſuch bail had been originally taken therein.

X. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe the perſon or perſons who ſhall have become bail for any defendant or defendants in any action now depending in the general court, ſhall remove from, or cannot be found in, the county in which he or they reſided at the time he or they become bail in ſuch action, the county court of the ſaid county court of the ſaid county ſhall, upon the return of two *nihils* to any *ſcire facias* iſſued againſt ſuch bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon againſt ſuch bail.

XI. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe of any judgment rendered in the general court, upon which it ſhall be neceſſary to iſſue a *ſcire facias* to obtain the effect of the ſaid judgment, the clerk of the general court, upon application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the court of the county in which the defendant or defendants, or his, her or their executors, adminiſtrators or turtenants ſhall reſide, or in which the ſaid defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators laſt reſided, in caſe of removal out of the ſtate, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of ſuch court, upon which ſaid uch proceſs proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

XII. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have excluſive juriſdiction and authority to try, according to law, all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall have committed, or ſhall commit, any offence or crime whatſoever, although it may ſubject ſuch perſon or perſons to the pains of death, and upon the conviction of the offender or offenders in due courſe of law in the county court of the county in which the crime hath been or ſhall be committed, ſhall give judgment according to the nature and quality of the crime or offence.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That if any party preſented or indicted in any of the county courts of this ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to the court in which ſuch proſecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in ſuch court, and ſhall ſupport ſuch ſuggeſtion by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory evidence, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally inſtituted therein.

XIV. *And be it enacted,* That if the attorney-general, or the proſecutor for the ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the ſtate cannot have a fair and impartial trial in ſuch court, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any other county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally commenced therein.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſaid county courts ſhall in all caſes civil, to be tried before them, ſign and allow bills of exceptions, where the ſame ſhall be deſired by the parties, or their counſel, or either of them.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That in all caſes of appeals or writs of error hereafter to be proſecuted or brought before the general court or court of appeals, as the caſe may be, by plaintiff or defendant, upon a bill or bills of exception, where the judgment ſhall be reverſed, the general court, or court of appeals, ſhall direct their clerk to return the tranſcript of the record to the clerk of the county court that gave the judgment, with a writ of *procedendo* to ſuch county court, directing them to proceed in ſuch action, and to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and the opinion of the general court, in caſe there be no appeal therefrom, or writ of error brought thereon, or the court of appeals, as the caſe may be, ſhall be concluſive in law as the queſtion by them decided; and ſuch county court, on receiving ſuch writ of *procedendo*, ſhall proceed in ſuch action to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and ſhall direct ſuch action to be tried at the court to which the ſaid writ of *procedendo* ſhall be returned, of the plaintiff or defendant ſhall give notice of trial at ſuch court, above thirty days before the ſitting thereof, to the adverſe party, or to his attorney at law or in fact, and the trial can be had at ſuch court with juſtice to the parties, and if not, ſuch action may be continued in like manner as other actions, according to the diſcretion of the court, and the appellee on ſuch reverſal may be compelled to pay the coſts in the general court, or court of appeals, by execution iſſued therefrom, returnable to the county court that gave the judgment, and all former and future coſts in the county court of ſuch action ſhall abide the final event thereof, and if the appeal or error ſhall be made for ſeveral exceptions, the general court, or courts of appeals, ſhall give judgment on every exception.

XVII. *And be it enacted,* That as ſoon as the ſeveral ſuits, proſecutions and cauſes, now depending in the general court of this ſtate, ſhall have been heard and determined, it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid court to ſummon any grand or petit jury upon any occaſion whatſoever, any thing contained in the acts of aſſembly of this ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XVIII. *And be it enacted,* That all acts of aſſembly, juriſdictions and authority, repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this law, are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

XIX. This act to be publiſhed at leaſt three months before the next election of delegates, and to take place and be in force for the term of three years, on its being ratified and confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government, any thing in the fifty-fifth ſection of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary notwithſtanding.

RAN AWAY on the ſecond inſtant, a negro man named DANIEL, thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, ſtoops in his walking, and is very pert in his manner of ſpeaking; his legs are remarkable ſmall, and feet very long and narrow for one of his ſize; his wool is ſhort; had on when he made his eſcape a round hat, painted or tarred, a ſhort fearnough grey waiſtcoat, a pair of brown breeches, new yellow ſhoes, and a pair of white yarn ſtockings. He is artful and an old offender, having been two years ago on a trip of the kind, and then taken at Mr. Johnſon's, near Elk-Ridge Landing, and committed to the gaol of Baltimore-town. It is expected that he will aſſume the Butler name, or ſome other family of negroes, who, within a few years, recovered their freedom, and will endeavour to paſs as ſuch. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for taking him, ſo that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if taken a leſs diſtance, or in the neighbourhood.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

January 5, 1795.

The Prince of Orange,

STANDS this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's plantation, near the governor's bridge, and will cover mares at the moderate rate of 25*ſ.* per mare, if paid by the firſt day of Auguſt, or two barrels of Indian corn, delivered at my houſe by the firſt day of December next; he is a dark hardy ſorrel, now five years old, and riſing ſixteen hands high, with much ſtrength, bone, and activity, he was got by Old Careleſs, out of an imported mare, which was imported by colonel Baylor, and known by the name of Kitty Fiſher, and was ſold to Chatham Fitzhugh for one hundred and fifty guineas. Good paſturage at 3*ſ.* per week, but will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

April 18, 1795. tf

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